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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.02

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November 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 68  
Humidity " 90 " 72

November 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 3 p.m. 69  
Humidity " 24 " 31

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

#### Allied Armies on the March.

#### JOY OF THE LIBERATED PEOPLES.

London, November 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 17th inst., says the advance to the Rhine has begun. Soon after daylight, small columns debouched for the march, the bands playing and the men cheering and singing. The movement is based on the assumption of an advance through enemy territory; hence it is impossible as yet to give particulars of our strength or the stages of destination. The troops did not pass the sentry posts marking the Armistice line till eleven o'clock in the morning.

#### The British Advance.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Second and Fourth Armies have reached the general line Florrennes, Charleroi, Seppes and Hal.

#### The French Go Forward.

London, November 18.  
A French communique states:—The French on the 17th inst. advanced to occupy the evacuated regions. They crossed the frontier on the whole front, entered Belgium and the annexed Provinces. Not a single enemy soldier is left on national territory.

The liberated populations everywhere were most enthusiastic. We occupied Baillon and Sedan, reached Carignan and entered Gravelette south of Metz; also Morhange, Dieuse, Donon, Schirmeck, Colmar, Rechinourt, Chateau Salins, Manster, Cernay and Altkirch.

General Hirschauer solemnly entered Mulhouse and was given an ovation by the population.

#### A Historic Scene.

London, November 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters at Chateau Salins, writing yesterday, says:—The French crossed the frontier of Lorraine early this morning. The honour of entering Chateau Salins, the first town to be occupied, was assigned to a famous Moroccan Division. The advance was headed by Spatis and then the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion marched past.

The Divisional Commander, General Dugan, who was on horseback in the Town Hall Square, ceremoniously saluted the standard of the Legionnaires, who are pre eminent in the French Army for mentions of gallantry.

The population, covered with Tricolor ribbons, yelled in enthusiasm. In contrast therewith was a silent group of German officers who stayed behind to hand over the guns and railway material.

#### Americans on the Move.

London, November 18.  
An American official message says:—The Third American Army on Sunday began the march into evacuated territory. They advanced and reached the line Ecouvry, Sorbent, Gursincourt and Marelaour.

#### Belgians Advance.

London, November 19.  
A Belgian communique states:—Continuing the advance, we reached to-day the line to Bassende, east of Termonde.

To keep general security a Cavalry Brigade, reinforced by artillery, cyclists and carabins, has been sent to Brussels and a Cavalry Regiment sent to Malines.

Munitions depot exploded in Brussels and set fire to the north and south Schaarbeek stations.

#### British Hammer Blows the Decisive Factor.

London, November 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says Marshal Foch launched on Sunday with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at the British Headquarters.

Marshal Foch, in a speech, said the hammer blows of the British Armies were the decisive factors in the enemy's final and crushing defeat.

Marshal Foch afterwards received the British Army Commanders, whom he warmly congratulated on the tenacity of their troops.

#### With the Italians.

London, November 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italians advancing in Istria occupied Treviso, Novacco, Ottaleco, Idra and Dolle.

#### The Liberation of Alsace Lorraine.

Paris, November 18.  
French troops have made their first entry into recovered Lorraine and were wildly acclaimed by the population. The honour of leading the advance was given to a Moroccan Division, including the Foreign Legion advancing towards Chateau Salins. General Dogan commanded. On the entry into Chateau Salins the formal surrender of the town by four German officers took place. The people were hungry but happy.

General Hirschauer's entry into Mulhouse was the scene of delirious enthusiasm.

French columns have crossed the frontier from Belgium to Switzerland, reaching Carignan, Gravelette, Metz, Colmar, Manster and Altkirch. The towns and villages were besieged.

Neither in numbers nor in enthusiasm has so great a procession ever marched through Paris as yesterday, celebrating the recovery of Alsace Lorraine. Over 100,000 people took part. The crowd, cheering from the Arc de Triomphe to Garroussel, was beyond estimation. The festival was constituted by groups of civilians who have worked in associations and societies of every kind, aiding the fighting men. They represented over eleven millions of people of Paris and France generally. Among them were veterans of 1870 and nurses of every Allied nation. Delegations from Alsace Lorraine headed the procession with Mayors of the redeemed Provinces. In front of the flower-strewn statue of Garroussel, President Poincare delivered a panegyric of the heroic dead and heroic living who had made the day possible. At the beautiful dome of Notre Dame Cathedral a Te Deum was sung by an immense crowd.—Havas.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

#### German Misdeeds.

London, November 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels says the Acting Burgomaster has energetically protested to the Soldiers' Committee against robberies with violence and other misdeeds by German soldiers on the 12th inst.

The last German soldier left Brussels at mid-day on the 16th inst. after extraordinary scenes. The German troops sold all the loot; some even established little stalls in the streets and shouted wares which were disposed of at ridiculous prices.

#### American Retort to Germany.

London, November 19.  
An American official message, replying to the German Government's recent appeals for a mitigation of the terms of the Armistice, requests the German Government in future to address such communications to all the associated Governments through the usual diplomatic channels, and not only to America.

## THE GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

### German Admiral on British Flagship.

#### LONG CONFERENCE WITH ADMIRAL BEATTY.

London, November 18.  
The papers publish an official photograph illustrating the German Rear-Admiral von Meurer stepping aboard the British flagship Queen Elizabeth.

Rear Admiral von Meurer, who has apparently replaced Admiral von Hipper, previously cabled as the German envoy, was piped aboard in customary fashion. The Commodore and other officers and file of the Marines awaited him on the Quarter-deck.

Rear Admiral von Meurer saluted the Quarter-deck and the Commodore escorted him to Admiral Sir David Beatty's cabin. The conference, in which Soviet members did not participate, lasted some hours, entailing two sittings.

#### Handing Over the U-Boats.

London, November 19.  
A German official wireless says a meeting of U-boat crews at Wilhelmshaven on the 15th inst. passed a resolution that they would render the Fatherland the last and heaviest service of taking all the U-boats where they were ordered according to the terms of the Armistice.

## AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

### The Ex-Kaiser Likely to Return.

#### GERMAN SOCIALISTS' APPEAL AGAINST "OPPRESSION."

Copenhagen, November 18.  
The Lokal Anzeiger says the ex-Kaiser will very likely return to Germany owing to the disturbances in Holland.

#### Demand for Convocation of National Assembly.

Amsterdam, November 18.  
Citizens' Councils are being formed in Berlin with the object of safeguarding the rights of citizens, supporting the Government in the maintenance of order and economic life, and demanding the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

An impressive meeting of soldiers in Berlin, representing a hundred regiments and the First Army Corps, held at the Alexander Barracks, demanded the immediate convocation of the National Assembly.

#### Suppressing Terrorism.

Amsterdam, November 18.  
The terrorism of a band of soldiers who captured Hanover station has been overpowered and twenty summarily shot.

#### German Socialists' Appeal.

London, November 18.  
The German Independent Socialists have appealed to Socialists abroad.—"Don't let your German brothers be oppressed."

#### Old Discipline Resented.

London, November 18.  
The Soviets of Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz have protested against the maintenance of the old military discipline, demanding that the Soviets have a controlling voice as regards furlough, supplies and disciplinary punishments.

#### Future of Luxemburg.

London, November 18.  
The Luxemburg Chamber has passed a resolution demanding a referendum regarding "the future form of our State." A Socialist and Liberal motion demanding a Republic was rejected.

#### The Future of North Schleswig.

Copenhagen, November 18.  
The German Government is prepared to settle the destiny of North Schleswig by a plebiscite.

## NAVAL CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

London, November 18.  
The Admiralty announces that the Naval Censorship will be removed as from noon on the 23rd instant.

## BAKU OCCUPIED.

London, November 18.  
The War Office announces that Rear-Admiral Jellicoe occupied Baku on the 17th instant.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### ENFORCING THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Paris, Nov. 17.  
This Sunday morning begins the actual move forward of the troops which are to occupy the territories evacuated by the Germans. The armies of the Entente, with full equipment, will advance beyond the French frontier taking gradual possession of the whole country extending along the left bank of the Rhine. The triumphant march now commencing will continue till the Allies are definitely settled on the Rhine and have organized thirty kilometres bridge-heads beyond the river. The honour of entering Alsace-Lorraine is left to the French, who to-morrow will enter Metz and occupy Colmar and Mulhouse. The handing over of German war material, 5,000 guns and 2,500 machine-guns, takes place gradually.—Havas.

### THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Paris, Nov. 18.  
President Wilson's sojourn in Europe will be very brief. He is attending only the opening sittings of the Peace Congress. It is not expected that the real business of settling peace preliminaries can be commenced before the end of November. There is an enormous amount of preliminary work to be done before the Entente diplomatists begin formal discussion. The British delegation, including experts, interpreters and staff, exceeds 200 members.—Havas.

### NO PERMITS FOR ALSACE LORRAINE.

Paris, Nov. 17.  
Requests for permission to go to Alsace-Lorraine cannot be entertained for the present.—Havas.

### PRAISE FOR ALLIED ARMIES.

Paris, Nov. 17.  
Marshal Foch has sent a message to the Allied armies saying: "You have saved the liberty of the world. Posterity will be ever grateful."—Havas.

## MARIE SPIRIDONOVA.

Woman Revolutionary and the Bolsheviks.

The Special Correspondent of the Associated Press at Petrograd telegraphs under a recent date.

Marie Spiridonova was probably the most powerful leader in the establishment of Bolshevik power. As the recognised leader of the peasants, who form 85 per cent. of the Russian population, she swung the peasant strength into line and persuaded the Left Social Revolutionaries to join the Bolsheviks.

On July 4, eight months later, she delivered a startling speech of defiance to German oppression, which resulted in Count Mirbach's death, and announced that the Left Social Revolutionaries would make bitter war upon Bolshevism. This speech undermined the Soviet Government, which was then threatened by the Czechs.

Both Marie Spiridonova and Dora Kaplan, who shot Lenin, are educated women, the former a teacher, the latter a medical student. Both are the same age, about thirty. Until late in June, Spiridonova was the Bolsheviks' most effective speaker and organizer. She did not favour the Brest peace and Lenin's policy of dividing the peasants into rich and poor, and urging the poor to plunder from the rich was also offensive to her. Cumulative evidence of submission to German demands fired Spiridonova to revolt, and her challenge to the Bolshevik leaders in the All Russian Congress of July 4, will never be forgotten by the great audience which filled the Grand Opera House in Moscow.

"You may have a majority in this Congress, but you have not the majority of the workmen of Russia with you, and you have not ten per cent. of the peasants," she shouted. She told the Bolsheviks that she would fight if they wanted to fight, and if necessary, would take revolver and bomb in hand and lead the peasants against oppression. She shook her fist at the box occupied by the representative of the German Embassy, and declared that Russia would never permit itself to become a German colony. Spiridonova's speech practically broke up the Congress.

Lenin and Trotsky were ineffective in their attempt to reform her. Lenin, who had a lower level of strength than Trotsky, was unable to convince her in accordance with Germany's demands.

Spiridonova spent seven years in Siberian prisons for killing a governor, who pronounced the peasants—Reuter Special.

## STUDY OF THE PEOPLE.

Training in Social Questions.

More training of continuation school teachers in social and civic questions is desired by the newly-formed Joint University Council for Social Studies. The council has for its objects the co-ordination and development of the work of the social study departments of our Universities. It has drawn up a memorandum in which is explained the possible utilisation of these studies in connection with the training of continuation school teachers in the Bill now before Parliament.

Attention is also drawn in a report to the possible value of the courses of study in any revision of the training to be given to State and local government officials, whose work brings them into close personal touch with people of various classes, and with the varied problems of social well-being.

In the case of continuation school teachers, the committee is convinced that they should acquire as full an understanding as possible of the physical, social, and industrial environment of the children under their care, as well as some perception of the relationship of the environment to the wider life of the community as a whole.

Lectures and visits of observation, it is pointed out, form only a part, and, perhaps, the less important part of social training. A first-class knowledge of working class life can only be acquired by personal contact and personal friendship. The best training is often to be got by residence at a settlement, especially when the head of the settlement is in sympathy with social training. For some students a useful part of training has been afforded by working for a period as a wage earner in a factory, or association with a good boys' or girls' club.

months before, had lost all his fire. Two days later Mirbach was killed and White Guard uprisings occurred in many parts of the Soviet Republic. Spiridonova was imprisoned, but the Bolshevik leaders did not dare execute her in accordance with Germany's demands.

Spiridonova spent seven years in Siberian prisons for killing a governor, who pronounced the peasants—Reuter Special.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### OBITUARY.

London, Nov. 18.  
The death is announced of Sir Robert Anderson, the former Head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.  
The silver market is quiet.

### A LEVY ON WEALTH.

An Argument in Favour of It.

It would be almost impossible for anyone to state the case for a levy on capital more temptingly and persuasively than Mr. Pethick Lawrence has done in his most interesting little book. He puts the alternatives thus: Shall we pay off the postwar National Debt (or a substantial part of it) at once, or shall we rather choose to go on interminably paying three hundred and fifty million pounds as interest year by year? It is better to have a tooth out now or to have an ache equally distributed among all our teeth for ever? The heroic diversion into the coffers of the State of a mere 38 per cent. of individual and institutional wealth in the United Kingdom would deliver us from the nightmare and the incubus of the National Debt in one supreme agony.

But Mr. Lawrence does not suggest that everyone who has "wealth" should pay at the same rate of 38 per cent. His most extreme graduation—and there are others which are milder—would take 9 per cent. from the man who had wealth to the value of £1,000, 25 per cent. from the owner of £10,000, 44 per cent. from the accumulation of £100,000, and 62 per cent. from the millionaire. It would be a wrench accompanied by the walls and shrieks of the doomed, and even the humane poor would find England almost unendurable for a time. But afterwards the sun would shine more brightly than ever, and the refreshed earth would really be dressed in new leaves. And presumably some allowance would be made for cases in which persons draw their sole income from small accumulations of savings.

War and Confiscation. Intolerable taxation to meet the interest of the debt would be found to have disappeared in the universal agonies. The State, perhaps, would emerge interested in even more national enterprises than it has its fingers in now, but that need not frighten us. Private businesses would be liberated from a burden, and the endless prospect of a burden. To all but the very rich the relief would be greater than the exaction. Professional men, tradesmen, working men—in a word, the nation—would benefit.

If our old friend "confiscation" is trotted out let us remember that "war is war," and one of the stern penalties which war exacts is confiscation. The war-battered men and inasmuch as it has turned, say, barristers into soldiers, it has confiscated or even dissipated capital, for in four years a barrister will accumulate more wealth than a man behind a gun. There is indirect confiscation, too (expressed in higher prices for commodities) involved in the creation of the war paper money. Accordingly, at such a time as this, "confiscation" will not be a fatal reply to the proposal of an equitable and well-guided levy on wealth.

### DON'T FORGET.

Victory is not a permanent state. It is a process. It is a struggle. It is a fight. It is a battle. It is a war. It is a revolution. It is a change. It is a transformation. It is a rebirth. It is a new beginning. It is a new era. It is a new world. It is a new life. It is a new hope. It is a new dream. It is a new vision. It is a new reality. It is a new truth. It is a new justice. It is a new peace. It is a new love. It is a new faith. It is a new spirit. It is a new soul. It is a new heart. It is a new mind. It is a new body. It is a new life. It is a new death. It is a new resurrection. It is a new glory. It is a new triumph. It is a new victory. It is a new conquest. It is a new empire. It is a new kingdom. It is a new nation. It is a new people. It is a new race. It is a new species. It is a new world. It is a new universe. It is a new creation. It is a new God. It is a new Christ. It is a new Holy Spirit. It is a new Church. It is a new religion. It is a new faith. 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"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNBY-STOCKPORT  
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.  
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

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All kinds of Machinery and  
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Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
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TRIPLEX, DUPLEX & DIFFERENTIAL  
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS.  
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QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND  
1/2 to 1 1/2"  
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
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CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

## NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO. LTD.AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.Yorkshire  
Insurance Co.,  
Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS  
for the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

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AGENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WITTEKILL, Manager.

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THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central

District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate

Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMELON.

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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
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## PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Corner of Hap Hong and Hankow Roads

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated

and refurnished. It now up to date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietress.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

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YARDLEY'S  
FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves

the complexion, and may

be freely used on delicate

and sensitive skins which

ordinary toilet soaps would

irritate and cause.

The purest and finest of

Soaps, scientifically com-

bined with an Oatmeal

specially treated for the

extraction of its bland,

soothing, superfatting

qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap,

it soothes, softens, and

keeps the skin healthy and

beautiful and so to main-

tain its beauty through-

out its life.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

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## NOTICES.

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THE HONGKONG

CIGAR STORE

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AND ASK FOR

## "EL PALACIO"

AND

YOU will be

convinced that

Hongkong is

now favoured

with the

best brand

of

## MANILA CIGARS.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or  
Indian desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person  
at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be  
obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-  
pliance is a fine not exceeding  
\$50.THE  
LONDON DIRECTORY,

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to

communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS &amp; DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a

complete commercial guide to London and

Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

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in the principal Provincial Towns and In-

dustrial Centres of the United Kingdom

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BRITISH AGENCIES

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which they are interested at a cost of £1

for each trade heading. Larger advertise-

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A copy of the directory will be sent by post

on receipt of postal order for £1 10s. 0d.

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5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Business men have

improved typewriter

companies to build a

noiseless machine. The

NOISELESS TYPE-

WRITER COMPANY

has succeeded in making

a machine which com-

pares in EVERY WAY

FAVOURABLY with any

make, and, in addition, is

absolutely NOISELESS.

Why not invest in one

and satisfy a long felt

want?

See us and we will give

you all particulars.

THORESEN &amp; CO.

Sole Agents for

NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Fatal Look at a Clock.

A woman who looked too long  
at a clock in the East India Dock-  
road, caused the death of Robert  
Persons White, a car-driver, of  
Bromley, and injury to two  
others. At the inquest it was  
stated that the woman, crossing  
the road, stood a few seconds and  
looked at a clock. A vehicle  
came along and knocked her  
down. The driver jumped off and  
was knocked down, the wheel  
going over his head. Another  
man who was riding with him  
jumped from the other side, and  
while trying to stop the horse,  
was run over and severely injured.  
A verdict of "Accidental death"  
was returned.

## A New Africa.

A strong appeal to the British  
Government to use the Brussels  
Act to protect the natives of West  
Africa from the perils of the  
traffic in spirits is made by  
Captain Charles F. Harford, M.  
D., R. A. M. C., in a pamphlet on  
"A New Africa," which has just  
been published by the Native  
Bribe and the Liquor Traffic  
United Committee. Captain  
Harford says the time has come  
when a determined effort to sup-  
press the traffic should be made  
not only in Nigeria but in the  
whole of the West Coast of Africa.  
The Brussels Act, he urges, must  
be maintained and strengthened  
for the benefit of Africa. The  
spirits in the past have mainly  
come from Germany and  
Holland.

## What to do with Wilhelm?

The Swedish authorities, at the  
request of the German Am-  
bassador, have raised the July  
14 issue of the *New York*  
*Herold* War Magazine, which  
contained letters from readers  
answering the question, "What's  
to be done with the Kaiser when  
the war is over?" An editorial  
describes some of the answers—a  
page of which were published as  
"absurd, some even, but most  
are written by persons who can  
think of nothing so fitting as  
physical torture of the most  
extreme kind." One reader  
suggests the exhibition of the  
Kaiser in a cage in all countries,  
the admission money going to  
alleviate some of the suffering  
he has caused.

## Sale of Babies.

James Ellmore, (63), french  
polisher, and Alice Hanley, alias  
Benson and Stanton (48), house-  
keeper of Westbury-avenue, Wood  
Green, who have been advertising  
for babies to adopt for a certain  
sum of money and then re-  
advertising them for other people  
to adopt for a smaller sum, plead-  
ed guilty recently to obtaining  
£45 by false pretences from a  
Mrs. Bailey. They were further  
charged at the Marylebone Police  
Court yesterday with obtaining  
£50 by a similar fraud from  
Mabel Smith, of Winchester. It  
was stated that the female pris-  
oner had parted with Mrs.  
Bailey's baby for £15. Mr. Biron  
described it as a most heinous  
and cruel fraud. He sentenced  
the men to six months on each  
charge—12 months in all—and  
the women to four months in the  
second division.

## Back to the Yards.

There is no more cheery spot  
in England than a camp in the  
West Riding, which feeds the  
shipyards with skilled labour  
brought from the battle fronts. It  
is really a busy annex to the  
teeming shipyards of the Clyde,  
the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees.  
Just now it is dealing, among  
others, with 600 soldiers back  
from the "Holy Land"—all of  
them known in shipyards some-  
where. "We are just as much  
'op agin' the German as ever,  
and are going to have a smash at  
him now in the yards," said Quar-  
termaster Sergeant "Hearney," a  
typical example of the fighting  
men who at Bepon are known as  
the "double bite"—the "bit"  
out there and the saw "bit" at  
home. He was a ship's plumber at  
Barle's. The same sent to "get  
down to it" was expressed by drill-  
lers, riveters, iron moulders, ham-  
mer men, holders-up, and ship-  
joiners. Three of them—Oscar  
McKirdy, with four years of war  
and 25 in British shipyards,  
John Lacy, and Thomas Lynch,  
little junior to McKirdy in the  
yards—declared that "Lancashire"  
would be their new battle  
front.LIQUEUR  
GRAND  
MARNIER.

CORDON

## ROUGE &amp; JAUNE.

CALDBECK  
MACGREGOR  
& CO.15, Queen's Road, Central  
Telephone No. 75.HONGKONG JAPANESE  
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA  
Mr. I. NORDA Mrs. S. NORDA  
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Hongkong.

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-  
building and engineering works.  
Largest and best assorted stock  
in the Colony.

## SINCON &amp; CO.,

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HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

MEE CHEUNG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER.PHOTOS OF DECORA-  
TIONS AND ILLUMINA-  
TIONS TAKEN ON  
ARMISTICE DAY READY  
FOR SALE.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Trotzky a Jew?

We gather that English Jews keenly resent the continued statement that Trotzky is a Jew. They point to the fact that Mr. Samuel Gompers and General Sir John Monash, to mention only two distinguished representatives of the Allies, are also Jews. They remind us, too, that when Trotzky was asked by a Jewish deputation for some minor concessions for the Feast of Passover he declared that nothing Jewish had any interest for him. We are told, by the way, that the assassins of Mirbach and Uritsky (the Bolshevik Home Secretary) were Jews, and that the girl who shot Lenin was a Jewess.

## U.S. Universities.

To ensure the speedy training of between 80,000 and 70,000 officers for America's new Armies, the Government is taking over a large number of the leading universities in the country and converting them into training schools. It is announced by the presidents of the Columbia, Fordham (Roman Catholic), and New York Universities that ordinary curriculum will be totally abandoned. These three establishments will be organized as training camps. Columbia University alone expects to enrol 4,000 Army students, who will wear uniforms, receive regular Army pay, live in barracks, and be subject generally to military discipline. The Government will pay the universities for the board tuition, and lodging of the Army students.

## Actresses' Poor Pay.

Women's salaries may be going up in some occupations, but on the stage for the average actress they are not what they were. A theatrical agent to a *Daily News* representative recently said: "I am often asked to find girls to play the lead in touring companies for \$2 10s. to \$3 a week, and recently a manager who was producing a sketch at a West music hall offered 30s. a week to a girl to play a small part for both matinee and evening performance." "It is almost impossible for members of touring companies to live on small salaries to-day," said Mr. Sidney Paxton, hon. secretary of the Actors' Association. Landladies at the seaside are asking 30s. to 35s. a week for small back rooms, and the tiniest apartment cannot be had for less than \$1 a week.

## How Troops Will Vote.

The methods by which the votes of soldiers and sailors will be recorded are set out in an Order in Council recently issued under the provisions of the Representation of the People's Act, 1918. Returning officers must as soon as possible send a ballot to each elector on the absent voters' list, together with a declaration of identity, which must be signed by the voter and authenticated by a witness. The ballot papers will be similar in every respect to those used at ordinary polling stations. Registration officers are informed that as the Order deals with a novel procedure its provisions should be carefully studied and understood by the Acting Returning Officer and those who will act as his assistants and clerks at the time of an election.

**Political Agitators in Shanghai.** The Capt. Supl. of Shanghai Police, in his report for September, says: "At no time since the assassination of the Koming-tang leader Chen Chi-mei, in May 1918, has there been such activity as now exists among the plotters and political agitators sheltering in the security which the Settlements of Shanghai afford. In one way this rekindling of activity on the part of professional politicians is an advantage to the Settlement because it involves the departure from Shanghai of numbers of men who, when not engaged in the reality of a political nature, are armed robbers; and it consequently decreases the number of lawbreakers and potential criminals with which the Police have to contend. On the other hand, the need for money is greater. Threatening letters are supplemented by bombs which, whether they explode or not, usually serve their purpose of forcing the recipient into a compromise in respect to the sum of money demanded."

## NOTICES.

## PIANOS

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\$10.

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TUNING & REGULAR  
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

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Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN  
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## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65%, running from  
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Special Facilities for French Exchange.

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Full Particulars on Application to the

## RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

## SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

Will the ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

MRS. SUTHERLAND ... Peak District  
MRS. MILROY ... West Point District  
MRS. SHAW ... East Point  
MRS. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay  
MESDAMES BLACK & ORMISTON ... Central  
MRS. C. FORSYTH ... Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 29th.

A CONSIGNMENT  
OF  
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES  
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.  
INSPECTION INVITED  
AT  
THE PHARMACY  
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)  
Tel. 345. 27, Queen's Road, Central.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word).

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terraces Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—"Holywood" No. 13 Chatham Road, Kowloon. 6 Rooms and Tennis Court. Apply to J. M. Noronha c/o Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamseu, CANTON.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL for general office work. Must be able to operate typewriter, also some experience in stenographic work. Applications to be addressed to—P.O. Box No. 40.

## LOST.

FOX TERRIER DOG; black and tan right side of head; black mark round left eye. Reward paid on returning same to 17 WONGNEICHONG ROAD.

DOG LOST—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no patch on the colour, since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Galesend, 109, The Peak; SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

## NOTICES.



THE BROWNLOW  
FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years—is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD & CO.,  
4, Des Vaux Road Central. Telephone 1186

AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

## CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY

IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to P. & O. Office)  
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## SAFES.

We can offer you  
very good value  
in the

## MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from  
\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe  
for your home is a  
very good investment.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

Machinery Department.  
Telephone 2487.

## NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

REGRAVING OF LINE AT  
DEPRESSORS.

[It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on TUESDAY THE 26th NOVEMBER and on THAT DATE the UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

## TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

## SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

## PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or if returned to the Company's Office a pro-rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS  
& SON  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1918

## NOTICES.

## JUST UNPACKED

A SPLENDID  
SELECTION  
OF

EIDER DOWN  
QUILTS

IN  
SATIN  
AND

SATEEN COVERINGS.

FROM \$22.50 TO \$80 EACH.

ALSO A NICE RANGE OF

SILK POUFFE CUSHIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



"GOLD SEAL"

CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING  
AND ART RUGS.

Waterproof, Sanitary,  
Durable.

Guaranteed to outwear  
printed linoleum under  
equal wearing conditions.  
For prices & particulars apply to  
THE  
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84, Queen's Road, Central.  
Telephone 3319.  
Sole Agents for South China.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF  
INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

WATSON'S  
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Telephone 16.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

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Subscription list will be opened  
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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$38 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

### CROWN COLONY REFORM.

In reading of the many questions which are to be taken in hand by the Government at Home in the reconstruction period, we cannot help wondering whether or not the whole of the reforms contemplated are to be confined to the Old Country, or whether all parts of the Empire, Crown Colonies included, are to have a part in the programme. Despite the broadening influences of the war on hundreds of thousands of people who before it were accustomed to think and act solely in terms of their own towns and villages, or, at the most, in terms of their own country, there is even yet a danger that the smaller Colonies may be forgotten in the schemes of reconstruction which are now being framed. We read of housing, agricultural and industrial reforms, of statements of policy by various leaders of political thought, and of the like, but all these are put forward in the interests of the people at Home. It is the business, we suppose, of the Colonial Office to advise regarding our overseas possessions, but we do hope that, whatever the personnel of the new Government after the General Election may be, there will be men in it who will perceive the justice and the necessity of extending the reform movement to even the smallest of our possessions.

We have been told over and over again that this war has been fought to safeguard and preserve democratic ideals and to give the right to all communities to decide their own destinies. Admitting that, it should follow that wherever antiquated and undemocratic systems of government prevail in the British Empire they should give way to more modern and more equitable arrangements. The Crown Colony system of government is palpably out of tune with the spirit of the age in which we live and will certainly be still more indefensible a few years hence. Britishers in Hongkong, for example, have no direct voice in the management of the Colony's affairs. Their demand for the right to elect their own representatives to the local governing body is even regarded in some quarters as almost revolutionary, but in fact it is far short of the concessions which are enjoyed at Home, where women are now enfranchised and even have the right to sit in Parliament. Yet it could not for a moment be contended that the average intelligence of Britishers in Hongkong is lower than that of the voters in the Old Country. Here in this Colony we want, first of all, constitutional reform. To withhold it would be to commit an injustice.

Then we have a right to expect that the whole system of Crown Colony administration be overhauled, so that, as we urged recently, square pegs are no longer permitted to occupy round holes. If the Government at Home can decide to deal with housing and wages and such like issues, then it would only be in keeping were the Government of Crown Colonies to follow the lead. We want a closer contact between the rulers and the ruled, a greater consciousness of the point that the Government is the servant of the public. This Colony has, for its size, provided a fair quota in men, money and material to the war, and on that fact we rightly claim to be grouped with other parts of the Empire. Mr. Lloyd George, in his statement of policy, pledges himself to the development of the Empire and the peoples therein, "preserving for them a position of influence and authority in the world's affairs which their war sacrifices have won for them." The people of Hongkong seek more authority, and they want to see it for the benefit of the Colony and the Empire generally. We do not wish to be left in the backwash during the reconstruction period. It is high time the opinions of Britishers living here were pressed in the proper quarters.

### Business Rightly Considered.

The business community will have noted with satisfaction the announcement contained in our issue of yesterday regarding the modification of the Defence Corps Camp of instruction. Summarised, it means that there will be one field day for each Company (all on Sundays) during the next few weeks and further ones during January and February. These will take the place of attendance at the Camp, and will thus avoid interruption with the business of the Colony, which is already considerably hampered owing to the shortage of staffs. The interests of commerce are thus being given rightful consideration, as we suggested, a few days ago, that they should. It is clear, too, that the Colony will be saved a deal of expense which would have been quite unjustified by holding the full Camp, for even on the field days the men are required to provide their own food. We are glad that the authorities have taken account of the peculiar conditions prevailing and of the change in the situation created by the Armistice. No one wants to shirk duty or to avoid anything which would make him a more useful member of the community, but in the present circumstances the carrying out of the original programme would have been totally unjustified.

### Cruelty to Animals.

There is point in the letter from "A Lover of Animals" which appears in our issue to-day, setting forth a plea for the release from captivity of animals and birds whose rightful sphere is the open country. It is true, as the writer says, that we rejoice to-day in the liberation of war prisoners from bondage, and it is right that we should give thought to dumb animals placed, many of them, under needless restraint. Most of these, however, are kindly treated, and we would far rather see a real campaign started against the abominable cruelties to animals which are so common a feature of life in Hongkong. We should doubt whether there is any place in the civilised portion of the globe where more of this kind of thing goes on than in this Colony. Admittedly much of the cruelty is not deliberately committed for the sake of causing suffering, but it causes it none the less. Only by a rigorous campaign against long-standing and cruel practices can certain classes of the Chinese be brought to a better understanding of humane ideas. Shanghai and other Eastern Settlements have their Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, composed of private individuals who are the friends of dumb creatures. Is it to be said that Hongkong has no one sufficiently interested to revive the existing but moribund organisation here?

### A Cold Retort.

The German wall for a mitigation of the terms of the Armistice has not met with a very sympathetic reply from the United States, which has coldly informed the Berlin Government that in future it should send such communications to the associated Governments and not to America alone. That is a gentle but effective reminder to the Germans that they will never succeed in causing dissension among the Allies, as they have sought to do from the very commencement of the Armistice conversations. The Huns have evidently been suffering all along from the illusion that America would be the most soft-hearted of the Allies, but once again they have reckoned without their host. The people of America have a vivid remembrance of the Lusitania disaster, of intrigue in their own land by Germans and of ill-treatment of American soldiers taken prisoner. Neither they nor their Government have any misconceptions as to what an unsatisfactory peace would mean. They have stood by the other Allies in the dark days of war; they will remain true and united in the arrangement of peace. That is the real meaning of the terse reply of the Washington Government to the German appeal.

### DAY BY DAY.

WE OFTEN FALL INTO GREAT TEMPTATION THROUGH PRIDE AND CURIOSITY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 84th birthday of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 3/16d.

No Disease.  
There were no cases of communicable diseases notified in the Colony yesterday.

For the Troops.  
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of magazines and books for the troops from Mr. R. Pithie.

Coming Fete.  
We understand that H. E. the Officer Administering the Government intends being present at the annual fete and bazaar of the Society St. Vincent de Paul on December 9th.

Restrictions Removed.  
We are officially informed that under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the restrictions on the publication of sailing dates and itineraries of merchant ships, wherever proceeding, have been removed.

Chinese Labour Association.  
The Overseas Chinese Labour Association, with new quarters at Yu Ching Sze Yuen, the Bund, Canton, is planning to do many things. It is trying to publish a weekly paper for the interests of Chinese labourers, to open reading rooms, and to erect a factory for the unemployed. Cheng Che-fa is the President of the Association.

Italian Convent Bazaar.  
As will be seen from our advertising columns, the annual bazaar in connection with the Italian Convent is to take place on Saturday and Sunday next, when there will be the usual fine display of fancy and useful goods. The opening function will be performed by Mrs. M. R. Garibaldi Galluzzi, who has come back to the Colony after having performed a noble work in the theatre of war together with her husband, Mr. Menotti Garibaldi.

The Roll of Honour.  
Much sympathy is felt for Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, of the Revenue Department, and Mrs. Mackenzie, in the severe loss they have sustained by the death in action of their only son, Donald Crawford Mackenzie, who was only 19 years of age. The deceased, who was born in Hongkong, joined the Army when just over 17 years of age, and went with the Cameron Highlanders to France in March of this year. He saw considerable service but had luckily escaped wounds, and his death just prior to the cessation of hostilities must come all the harder to his bereaved parents.

### THE ALLIED VICTORY.

#### Service at the Sikh Temple.

A thanksgiving service was held at the Sikh Temple on Sunday last, the 17th inst., when the Temple was beautifully decorated with silken tapestry. There was a crowded gathering. Prayers were offered to the Almighty for mercifully answering constantly offered prayers and restoring peace to the world. Speeches were also delivered describing the causes and effects of the war, the conditions of the armistice, and how victory has been attained by the Allies, hence proving the triumph of Right against Might. At the conclusion, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the local Sikh community begs to tender their best congratulations to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong for the achievement of the victorious aspect of the war by the Allied Powers and crushing the enemy's militarism to form the basis of the Armistice, and that thereupon the community heartily rejoice."

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Last Night's Interesting Lecture.

A lecture was given in the Theatre Royal yesterday evening under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Hongkong, by Bliss Knapp, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Mr. C. W. Aucott presided, and briefly introduced Mr. Knapp. The lecturer said:—A Christian Scientist learns that disease is essentially mental in its cause. As long as he believes it to be entirely physical, he may well feel helpless before it. In fact there could be no such thing as Christian healing if disease were actually physical. The medical schools of today have been employing experiments which indicate the mental cause of disease. There can be no doubt that in every case it is the result of wrong thinking. Medical experiments have proved conclusively that the individual's thinking seriously affects the circulation of the blood, and some interesting conclusions have been drawn from the observation of the effect of wrong thinking on the body. Perhaps the most common observation is the flushed or pallid face that results from anger. People have been known to die in a fit of anger and also from extreme fright. Since the discovery of the X-ray, physicians have been able to learn the effect of thought on the digestive system. The method is simple enough. Some harmless, opaque substance like bismuth is mixed with the food. Then as one eats the prepared food, the entire process of its digestion may be observed with the X-ray. By that method, physicians have proved that the digestion of students taking a severe examination, in great fear, has been retarded fully two hours. Anger also hinders digestion and poisons the system. The results of other experiments might be presented, but these are sufficient to indicate the necessity of correcting thought when dealing with disease.

Suppose, for example, one has eaten something and soon after is seized with distressing pain in the stomach. The pain is a distinct physical sensation which cannot be ignored. A Christian Science practitioner is summoned and he immediately remembers the testimony of Christ Jesus, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man," a saying which once offended the Pharisees.

The disciples sought an explanation of the parable from Jesus, remarking on the offense which it gave to the Pharisees. Surprised at their lack of understanding, Jesus proceeded to explain that "whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught. But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man." Regardless of what thought or act may occasion the pain, if the patient would only refuse to admit it into his heart or mind, it could not defile him. But when one begins to take it into his heart or mind, giving to it a supposed cause or reason, that defiles the man. "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: These are the things which defile a man." When the testimony of the flesh is overbalanced by the peace, joy and power of God's ever-presence, then the truth will indeed make us free.

The direct cause which led to the discovery of Christian Science was Mrs. Eddy's own healing in 1866. She had received a very serious injury by falling on the ice. The physician who attended her at the time believed that her injury would prove fatal. When she knew that nothing material could save her, Mrs. Eddy turned to her Bible for consolation. Reading its sacred truths with singleness of purpose and the faith that spiritual understanding could save her, she witnessed the immediate operation of the truth. Her healing was complete. She arose, dressed herself and started the family by her sudden appearance. Nothing but the power of God could produce such a sudden transformation, and with joy and gratitude Mrs. Eddy gave all the glory to Him.

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for devout people to be healed by their study of the Bible. But Mrs. Eddy could not be satisfied with the physical healing alone. She

### MOSQUITO BRIGADES.

Details of Calcutta System.

The annual Medical Report for Calcutta contains the following:—

Since the last annual report very important developments have taken place. The following note outlining a scheme for systematic anti-malarial work in definite areas was submitted to the Health Committee:—

As the Committee are aware, a number of mosquito brigades are appointed for a period of about six months every year. They usually work from October to March. They were given a roving commission to clear jungle and to oil collections of water where mosquitoes were breeding. As an attempt to treat all mosquito-breeding grounds with such a limited staff was obviously hopeless, I issued orders that a careful survey of anopheles breeding grounds was to be made and attention concentrated on these. Even with this limitation the staff was clearly inadequate. An attempt was made to define the really malarial areas by (a) noting the number of children with enlarged spleens, and (b) locating the anopheles breeding grounds. A spot map was prepared, and the work of the gangs redistributed accordingly. The results were very encouraging, as there was a decrease in the number of deaths from malaria. The District Health Officer, who took a keen interest in the work and deserves great credit for the good results obtained, is naturally anxious to extend the experiment. With two sub-assistant surgeons in charge of the brigades an attempt might be made to treat all cases of malaria discovered in houses, the necessary quinine being distributed free of charge. In this way, in addition to reducing the number of carriers, i.e., mosquitoes, the number of sources of infection would also be diminished.

Although the system is by no means perfect, it represents a real advance on the haphazard methods formerly adopted. Where the District Health Officer takes a real interest in the work, the results are satisfactory on considering the inadequacy of the staff. Now that this section of the department is made permanent, I hope to see it expand into a complete anti-mosquito organisation which will so reduce the prevalence of mosquitoes in all parts of the city as to banish mosquito-borne diseases, render the city immune to yellow fever and make the premier city of India a model of tropical sanitation.

must know the Science or Principle of that healing. Indeed she believed she had a right to that knowledge, inasmuch as Jesus had promised another Comforter, which he defined as "the Spirit of truth." If "the Spirit of truth" was not to be understood and obeyed then one might, perhaps unwittingly, obey error. But the truth had made her free and it was her right to know the explanation of that experience. Scriptural study took on a new meaning in her search for an explanation of Christian healing. Step by step spiritual law was interpreted in a new light. Her conclusions were systematically recorded and fairly tested in the healing of disease and sin. That elucidation of the scriptures formed the basis of her more complete work, known as "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875—nine years after her discovery.

Ever since the publication of "Science and Health," disease and sin have been healed through the study of it. As one ponders the explanation of scriptural texts with which it is filled, mind and body are refreshed and painful misconceptions are corrected. It has in other words brought a return of primitive Christian healing. In recognition of her distinguished service as interpreter of the Bible, the French Government has honored Mrs. Eddy by making Ypres, only second in importance to the Marne, the site of the Academy. The lecturer was heartily thanked for his interesting remarks.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For the first time in the history of the United States, the Presidential income is to be taxed as part of the scheme for raising \$1,600,000 by direct taxation. Next year President Wilson will have to pay nearly \$5,000 on his income of \$15,000. It has also been decided to make taxable the incomes of the justices of the Supreme Court, all judges, and State officials throughout the country. The justices are placed in rather a peculiar position; for very soon they are to decide as to the legality of the new tax on their own salaries. For the Federal Constitution provides that the salaries of judges and State officials shall not be increased or reduced during their terms of office. It has been held in minor courts that taxation means reduction of salary and the Federal Government has no right to tax.

The recent cases of abstracting blood from soldiers for the purpose of saving the lives of wounded men reminds me (writes "L. R." in the Manchester Guardian) that bleeding has not entirely disappeared from the medical student's curriculum. It is still used in cases of apoplexy, so a London doctor informed me the other day. My own opinion is that bleeding would be much better than the six weeks of almost starvation that is in vogue for "S.C."—i.e., "slow, continuous fever," of which so many deaths occur at Malta. A pint of blood is a trifle to be taken from a well-fed, healthy man. I was bled one morning for a blow on the inside of the ankle, 30 ounces being taken. That afternoon I scored 58 at cricket. On another occasion I had concussion of the brain; and was picked up in a pool of blood estimated at half a gallon. I was able to get about again in 48 hours. Probably the loss of blood saved my life. A blacksmith at the Cape once took a measured half-gallon of blood out of a pony which half an hour later carried a sixteen-stone man over a solid jump 3ft. 6in. high.

In the records of the first Battle of the Marne, there are certain dates and numbers which will serve as mnemonic pivotal points, or as bases of discussion, even where the several histories are in conflict. On September 5, 1914, the Fifth French Army, under Franchet d'Esperey, began its successful attack by surprising the Germans near Montmirail; on the 6th the Sixth French Army, under Manoury, opened the famous stroke against Von Kluck's right wing that made the first important change in the enemy's movements. On the 7th, in the desperate attack on the Seventh French Army, under General Foch, was begun that attempt to pierce the French centre between Seanne and Mailli which, had it succeeded, would have reversed the situation created by the flank attack on Kluck's right to the Germans' advantage. (The military opinion is that of the *Bulletin des Armes*, and is quoted here simply to show how the dates arrange themselves).

The attack four years ago on the French centre, which involved the severest fighting along the whole line (French official communiqué), was finally broken by Foch in his flank attack at Fere Champeoise on the 9th of the month, with the army which, though naturally numbered the Seventh, because there was no other Seventh, was officially described as the Ninth. Note the destinies of the opposing commanders. The attack was made by the Von Hausen whose Saxony army, by its crossing of the Meuse in the previous month, had caused the retirement of the French Fifth Army and the uncovering of Sir John French's right flank. Von Hausen was now outwitted that the Kaiser, as the legend runs, said he ought to have blown his brains out. Certainly he disappeared from among German military leaders, and his army, which had to be retrained, was placed under Von Eimann. On the other hand, the distinguished service as interpreter of the Bible, the French Government continued at the first Battle of the Marne. It is difficult to believe that at one time during the war Marshal Foch was not on account of his "S.C."—i.e., "slow, continuous fever," of which so many deaths occur at Malta. A pint of blood is a trifle to be taken from a well-fed, healthy man. I was bled one morning for a blow on the inside of the ankle, 30 ounces being taken. That afternoon I scored 58 at cricket. On another occasion I had concussion of the brain; and was picked up in a pool of blood estimated at half a gallon. I was able to get about again in 48 hours. Probably the loss of blood saved my life. A blacksmith at the Cape once took a measured half-gallon of blood out of a pony which half an hour later carried a sixteen-stone man over a solid jump 3ft. 6in. high.

## THE KOWLOON MURDER.

## Funeral of the Victim.

There was an extremely large concourse of mourners at the funeral of the late Sgt. Linfield at Happy Valley last evening, testifying to his popularity in the Services. The cortege left the Royal Naval Hospital, being headed by a naval firing party, in charge of Lt. Ivy. Immediately preceding the gun carriage, which bore the coffin draped with the Union Jack, came a Band of the R.M.L.I. Behind the gun carriage followed representative bodies of the H.K. Police Force, the Naval Yard Police, the R.N.V.R., the Police Reserve and detachments of Indians from the Police and Naval Yard.

Among those noted present were Commodore Gurner, Commander Gibson, Commander Myburg (in charge of the Naval detachments), Hon. Mr. C. M. L. Mease, O.S.P., Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), Lieut. Anderson (in charge of the R.N.V.R.), Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspector Gordon, Inspector Macdonald, Inspector Charcher, Inspector Matthews, Sgt. M. J. Bond, H. K. D. C., with several Inspectors of the Police Reserve.

The service was conducted by the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., and at the graveside the customary prayers were said and the Last Post sounded.

The deceased Sergeant was a prominent and highly respected member of the local Orange Lodge. He was Secretary of L.O.L. 902 and Registrar of R.E.P. 801. The members of these bodies were represented at the graveside in considerable number. They filled in the grave and placed the flowers thereon, Messrs. Lockhart, W.M., and Pardon, D.M., then assisting at the Orange ritual. Mr. Pardon said a prayer and the hymn "Abide with me" was sung.

The floral tributes included wreaths from the following:—Commander of Dockyard Department, Veneering Department, Sergeants Mess, H.K.S.B., R.G.A., No. 5 Police Station Mess, Sergeants and Constables Police Reserve, Ship's Company H.M.S. Tamar, Ship's Company H.M.S.—Chief and Petty Officers H.M.S. Tamar, Petty Officers Mess Naval Yard, European Revenue Officers, Detective Staff Central, Sergeants Mess Central, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Orberry, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Superintendents and Inspectors Police Reserve, Crew and Officers of H.M.T.B.—Naval Store Department, Foremen Army Ordnance Department, Cash Office Staff and Comptroller, Naval Quarters Kowloon, Officers and Members of R.E.P. 801, T.B.—Members of the D. C. K. Yard Recreation Club, Indian Police Naval Dockyard, Officers and members of L.O.L. 802, Warrent Officers H.M.S. Tamar, Royal Naval Yard Police Mess, Members Garrison Sergeants, Mess, Staff of the N. O. Department, from his Comrades Royal Naval Yard, Kowloon; Mr. J. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Pardon and daughters, Commodore V. G. Gurner and Mrs. Gurner, Mr. and Miss Wilden, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Commander F. J. B. Gibson, R.N., Mr. Leung Sao, Mr. H. O. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Sergeant and Mrs. George and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bacon and family, Messrs. Freeman and James, Sergeant and Mrs. H. Thomas, Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Po Yick and Co., Mr. Ab Tom and Mr. T. Donovan.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E. state:—

Search Supervisors. All Inspectors and Sergeants doing duty with this Squad are requested to attend at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 21st, Uniform optional.

Service Board. Unit Commanders will forthwith return the Forms, duly filled in which were issued in connection with the Service Board, Friday, November 22nd, at 6 p.m.

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## FOOTBALL.

87th Coy. R.A. v. H.K. University.

## HONGKONG'S WAR EFFORT.

The Home Government's Appreciation.

This postponed 2nd Division match took place on Monday evening at the Happy Valley, before a fair crowd. Both teams were at full strength and 87th Coy. attacked in very promising style from the start, and were not long in scoring through McGregor. The University retaliated with a pretty combined movement on the right, the final shot however going wrong, and 87th again took up the running, scoring through Gibson. Jennings, in the 87th goal, cleared well on occasions, but from a smart forward movement by the left wing, he was well beaten by a shot from Xavier, the interval arriving with 87th leading 2 goals to 1.

The second half was contested gamely by the light University team, but Gibson again got through for the 87th Coy., the University on several occasions finding Mease and Jennings great stumbling blocks, there men being a great factor in preventing the clever University forward from scoring.

McGregor, Gibson, Mease, Smith and Jennings did well for the 87th Coy. and Smy, Chesh, and Xavier played very well for the University.

League Matches for Saturday Next.

There is a full programme of matches for Saturday next and spectators will be well catered for on any of the grounds during the whole of the afternoon. The United Services League matches are very attractive and the Club v. R.E. match should provide a splendid struggle, as both Clubs are doing well, and the result will be a very difficult one to forecast. The Navy and South China game also should be very interesting, and although the Navy look to an easy task to secure the points, they must not take things too much for granted, as the China team will make steady improvement, as they are a clever side, and only require a little more experience in Senior football to fully extend our Service Clubs. R.G.A. should win from Manchester Regiment, although both teams are experiencing bad luck with players on the sick list.

The matches, with the officials, for Saturday next are as follows:—United Services League.—Club v. R.E., Club ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee, Mr. Tucker; S.O.A. v. Navy, Navy ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee, S.M. Pragnall; B.G.A. v. Manchester Regt., Military ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee, Mr. Losh.

2nd Division League.—St. Joseph's v. 88th Coy. Club ground, kick-off 2.30, referee, Sgt. Stevenson; 83rd Coy. v. S.O.A.

Below we give a copy of a telegram which has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of the reply which has been sent after consultation with the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and with the leading members of the Chinese community:—

From the Secretary of State, London to the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.—"On the happy occasion of the cessation of hostilities I desire to convey to the community of Hongkong His Majesty's Government's deep appreciation of their loyal and generous assistance throughout in bringing the common struggle to a successful issue. The Colony has spared no effort and besides gratefully thanking our countrymen in the East especially all those who have joined the fighting forces I do not forget the loyalty and confidence with which the Chinese members of the Community have consistently supported the Government."

LONG.

From the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to the Secretary of State, London, 19th November, 1918.—"The community of Hongkong have received with great pleasure your message of November 18th conveying the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assistance rendered during the war. They are deeply sensible of the great debt of gratitude that they owe to His Majesty's Forces for the immunity from attack which the Colony has enjoyed throughout the struggle, and they desire to record their appreciation of the splendid work performed by the Mercantile Marine. They are determined to spare no effort in future in assisting to maintain the prestige and to advance the prosperity of this important part of His Majesty's overseas possessions. The Chinese community gratefully appreciate your reference to their loyalty."

SEVERN.

(R.E.) Military ground, kick-off 2.30, referee, Mr. Davis; Kowloon v. Navy (R.E.), Navy ground, kick-off 2.30, referee, Mr. Emery. A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association takes place on Friday next the 22nd inst. at the R.G.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks when amongst other matters the office of President of the Association created by Lt. Medway who has left the Colony will be filled.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

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November, 23rd 1918.

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Tables may be reserved.

Manager D. M. GOODALL.

Telephone 407.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

## A PLEA FOR DUMB CREATURES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—May a word be said in your columns on a subject that will surely appeal to all animal lovers? At a moment when we are rejoicing in the prospect of the liberation of "all prisoners and captives," should we not think of the sufferings so unnecessarily inflicted by us humans on animals and birds in making them "prisoners and captives?"

Creatures essentially of the open spaces of earth and air, we shut them up for our pleasure and amusement, we condemn them to airless days and nights in stuffy cages, and to narrow quarters, chains and bars. In our Zoological Gardens, in our circuses, in our exhibitions, we are guilty of cruelty against which our victims are powerless to protest. God, the All Loving Father, has opened the prisons to-day; shall we not open our cages? Surely this will be the desire of those who have suffered from the long captivity of their loved ones, and would it not be a fitting thanksgiving for the mercies shown to them and us. Did not the Master say "Shouldst thou not also have compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee?"

Perhaps some of your readers would like to join the "Jack London Club" formed for the purpose of abolishing the use of animals for public amusement in any way that involves suffering to them. Mr. J. S. Dr. Rowley, 114-180 Longwood Avenue, Back Bay Station, Boston.

Yours etc.,  
A LOVER OF ANIMALS.  
Hongkong, Nov. 19th 1918.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Will have prompt despatch for SAIGON.

Particulars for Freight only Apply to:—

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## ITALIAN CONVENT.

## BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR.

On Saturday, 23rd November, 1918, and the following day, Commencing each day at 10 A.M. Cushions and Paper-racks with Allied Emblems.

Tricolor Scarfs and Bags, Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 24th November, 1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS! Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every Description.

Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All Children welcomed.

2100,000 a year in Waste Paper.

Mr. Stanley G. Madgwick (aged 41, Grade 1), manager of a waste paper and rag business, which was started two years ago and now has a turnover of 2100,000 has been granted six months' suspension by the Taxes Appeal Tribunal. The collection of waste paper was loudly called for by the Government, said the chairman, and the tribunal considered that they ought to support it.

Summit

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made of a fine Zephyr in neat stripes with soft collars to match . . . . .

An air of Distinction and style is imparted to wearers of . . . . .

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FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"  
"ALOHA LAND"  
"I MAY BE GONE"  
"MY UKULELE GIRL"  
"MORE CANDY"  
"OVER THERE"  
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"  
ETC.

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## SEQUEL TO COLLISION.

## A Japanese Skipper Prosecuted.

A case at the Marine Court this morning provided a sequel to a report of a collision of a steamer with a junk off To Sing, in Chinese waters, on the morning of the 18th inst. That report stated that Mok Choo Shing, master of licensed fishing junk No. 576 H.W. 1333, piculs capacity, reported at 6 p.m. on the 18th that at about 4 a.m. on the same date, while on his way from Ping Hoi to Aberdeen, and when off Lo Ling in Chinese waters, his junk was run into by a two-masted one-funnelled steamer of about 2,000 tons, nationality or owners unknown, which was going in the direction of Hongkong. He shouted to the steamer for assistance and although the ship stopped for about 20 minutes, no attempt was made to render any assistance. He then burned signals of distress and another junk, No. 2742 H.A., came to the rescue and saved everybody on board. 25 in all, before the damaged junk sank at 5 a.m. At the time of the collision it was dark. The steerman and two other folks were on deck and there was a bright light burning on the port side, right astern. The junk was struck on the starboard side near the stern and a portion of it was cut away, with the result that the junk sank, as already stated. The junk at the time of the collision was sailing in a N. W. direction before a stiff breeze. The total loss was estimated \$5,760, including 80 piculs of salt fish worth \$560.

Tanahiko Inoue, master of the S.S. Soshu Maru, 100,605 tons register, belonging to Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., was summoned before Commander Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, that he unlawfully did, on the 18th inst., give false particulars to the Harbour Master in failing to report a collision with a junk on that date.

It was discovered by the Harbour Authorities, after the report of the collision, that the Soshu Maru was the only steamer entering the harbour through the passage where the collision occurred at 4 a.m.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Commander Beckwith (to the defendant):—Why did you sign the bond giving up casualty on the voyage?—I thought the bond was correct.

His Worship:—I cannot accept your plea. Did the bond you signed satisfy you that it was correct? You, being the master of the steamer, are the only person to accept the responsibility of any casualty that might occur during the voyage on board the ship. This case is very important. A steamer collided with a junk and sank. Did you render any assistance to the junk and its occupants?

A representative of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha interrupted and said that the defendant was under the impression that the junk was in Chinese waters.

His Worship:—The main point is that the defendant must give assistance.

The Defendant:—After the collision I ordered the engines to stop and I saw the junk sail away. My impression at the time was that the junk suffered no damage. I didn't see it sink nor did I see another junk in the vicinity.

His Worship:—Did you report the collision to any Harbour officer when you came here?

A representative of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha said a report was sent to the office and the agent on arrival.

His Worship:—It is his duty to report the matter to the officer who boarded the steamer when it arrived. I don't care where and when the casualty occurred, if it occurred during the voyage. He sends us a clean bill. The report should be sent to the Harbour Master as early as it was sent to the ship's agents or the owner's office. Has anything been done regarding the junk?

Defendant:—I have made enquiries. A representative of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha said the Company had made arrangements in the matter of compensation.

## THE DUTCH SITUATION.

## The Revolutionary Movement Ends.

The following telegram has been received in Hongkong from the Netherlands Minister at Peking:—  
"Foreign Office wires 18th inst. Revolutionary leaders have abandoned their action, declaring to have misunderstood popular feeling. To-day before Palace, enthusiastic manifestations of loyalty to Monarchy."

## THE CANTON GERMANS.

## Discovery of Ammunition at the Consulate.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—  
On receiving certain information, the British Consul had a search made of the German Consulate in Shamen, and a considerable amount of ammunition was found, including two big bombs, 25 rifles, three machine guns, two field guns and 40,000 cartridges. All these were removed to a British gunboat.  
The German Consul and a number of other Germans have taken their abode in Fong Chuen. It is said that their merchandise which has been removed from Shamen is worth over \$3,000,000.

## GOLF.

## Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

In view of Monday, 25th inst., being a public holiday, there will be a Boney Pool for men at Fanning over the weekend, and on Monday afternoon a mixed foursome match round competition over the Main Course, starting after 1.30 p.m., players to choose their own partners.

On Monday, the Men's Club House will be open to ladies. The Entrance Fee for the Mixed Foursomes Competition will be \$1 per card, 50 per cent. to go to War Orphanages.

## IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that



are needed to set matters right. As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, coated tongue, sick headaches, pimples, blotched skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfection. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schroeder Road, Shanghai.

## Late Captain Cromie.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the posthumous honour of a Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division) being conferred on the late Commander (acting Captain) Francis Newton Allen Cromie, D.S.O., R.N. (formerly of Hongkong) in recognition of his distinguished services in the Allied cause in Russia, and of the devotion to duty which he displayed in remaining at his post as British Naval Attaché in Russia when the British Embassy was withdrawn. This devotion to duty cost him his life.

His Worship said that the defendant must understand for the future that it was absolutely necessary to give a full account of any casualty during the voyage, no matter if it happened in British waters or not. It was an important item of the form.

The defendant said that this was the first accident since he assumed the position of master of the Soshu Maru.

His Worship:—I am prepared to dismiss the case with a caution to the defendant in consideration of the fact that the loss of the junk and its cargo should be made good to the satisfaction of the owner; otherwise this case will be resumed.

The case was dismissed with a caution to the defendant.

## "THE ARCADIAN."

## A New Version in Hongkong.

Last night at the Regimental Theatre, Mount Austin Barracks, there was staged under the auspices of the Manchester Regimental Entertainment Committee what was happily termed "an original and potted version" of the favourite musical comedy, "The Arcadians," cleverly written by Sergeant J. Canavan. There was a very large attendance, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Major General Ventris and Commodore Garner. The play was extremely funny and immensely enjoyed by all present. It is hoped that these responsible for its production may be induced to repeat the performance so as to give the general public an opportunity of witnessing it. It would be invidious to single out individual members of the cast, where all did so well, but the ladies taking part certainly did much towards the great success attained, while all the leading parts were in capable hands. The music by the Manchester Regimental Orchestra was also a most delightful feature of the evening's pleasure. To Sergeant Canavan, the Entertainment Committee (of which Sergeant E. Keenan is the Hon. Secretary) and all who had a part in arranging the production the utmost credit is due.

The full cast was as follows:—"Sombra," Mrs. Thornton; "Stephona," Mrs. Jeffries; "Coryssea," Mrs. Henderson; "Smith," "Amorylla," Mrs. Barker; "Briskard," Sgt. Fletcher; "Philomea," C. Sgt. Williams; "Astraphel," Sgt. Jennings; "Father Time," Pte. Burton; "Eileen," Mrs. Jeffries; "Mrs. Smith," Sgt. Jennings; "Ethel," Mrs. Henderson; "Dolly," Mrs. Barker; "Chris," C. Sgt. Williams; "Fai," Sgt. Fletcher; "Bobbie," Q.M.S. Allen; "Peter Doocy," Pte. Burton; and "Simphonias Augustas Smith," Sgt. Canavan.

## BOXING.

## A Forthcoming Tournament.

Arrangements are being made by the Police Reserve to hold another Boxing Night at the City Hall on Saturday, December 14.

The profits will be handed to the Naval authorities for transmission to the widowed mother of the late Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the Naval Yard Police. Mrs. Linfield was entirely dependent on her son.

Staff Inspector Wildin and Mr. Jenkin have the arrangements well in hand. Contracts are being signed and the "events" will be fully advertised in due course.

## The Housing Problem.

As we go to press we receive copies of correspondence that has passed between the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Constitutional Reform Association relative to the request for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the housing problem. The Colonial Secretary informs the Association that the resolution will be laid before H.E. the Governor on his return to the Colony.

## Kaiser's War Spoil.

Dr. Ansturm, in an article in the *Aftenposten* to-day, quotes the pamphlet by Herr Thyssen, the German iron king, stating that the Kaiser promised him in August, 1914, 30,000 acres in Australia after victory over the Allies in return for war contributions. Other German magnates were promised grants from the revenues of Indian princes, which were to be diverted to Germany.

## Sermon's Abrupt End.

The Vicar of Haptenstall, the Rev. Percival Gough, caused a mild sensation at an afternoon service at the Parish Church recently by dismissing the congregation during his discourse. He remarked that there was talking going on in the church. He then pronounced the Benediction, and brought the service to an abrupt close, remarking, "I can't go on, and I won't go on."

## WOMEN AFTER THE WAR.

## Demobilisation of New Workers.

The problem of the demobilisation of women war-workers is just now engaging the attention of a number of interested organisations. Various schemes, official and unofficial, have been prepared, and it is hoped that some workable plan to meet all cases will soon take definite shape.

In addition to the Ministries of Labour and Reconstruction, different organised bodies, such as the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, the Women's Industrial Council, the Women's Labour League, the National Federation of Girls' Clubs, and other more individualistic societies, are making good progress towards a solution of the problem.

It is roughly estimated that there are at present nearly 5,000,000 women employed in industry in this country. Of that number, approximately 3,500,000 were engaged in work of some kind before the war. They have in the majority of cases changed their occupations, but do not offer so great a difficulty to demobilisation as the remaining 1,500,000 newcomers into the labour market. Women in employment before the war had an economic reason for working, while a very large percentage of those who went into industry since 1914 did so out of purely patriotic motives, and not because of any real necessity.

## Order of Demobilisation.

In regard to the general question of demobilisation the Ministries of Labour and Reconstruction have very little that can be made public at the moment, but many important conferences have been held by unofficial organisations. In this connection the National Federation of Employers and Employees, representing every industry except that of agriculture, have initiated a number of conferences, at which many points have been debated and decided upon as being the most suitable methods of procedure on demobilisation.

## Among the methods suggested

was the order in which women should leave industry, and it was decided the best solution was to be found in the following manner:

1. Women with private means.
2. Widows with war pensions and children.
3. Widows with war pensions and without children.
4. Married women whose husbands have work.
5. Single women without dependents.
6. Single women with dependents.

Another method suggested was "that the hours of labour of the women and the returning men be reduced to six, five, and four hours per day, so that all women and all the men work on half time, and that as the social system resumed its normal course and the women went back to pre-war industries, the hours of the men be increased to a maximum of eight."

## Government Office Problem.

The problem is being tackled in another manner by the Women's Industrial Council, who are chiefly concerned at present with the future of women employed in Government offices. No plans are apparently being made officially on this matter, yet it is one that forms perhaps the most serious of all the problems. Many of these women and girls were not working before the war, are largely untrained, and are not receiving a training of lasting value in their present work. A large percentage of these women, so the Council affirm, are willing during the war to work at "pocket-money" wages, and would possibly continue to do so afterwards, to the great detriment of those women dependent upon their earnings.

The Joint Committee of the Council, including representatives of all women's societies and organisations estimate that the women leaving Government offices after the war will fall into three main classes:

1. Those who wish to leave the labour market altogether.
2. Those who wish to remain at work, but were not necessarily dependent on their earnings.
3. Those who would be forced to live on their earnings, either as clerks or in some other occupation.

In the autumn a conference between representatives of the employers' federations and the trade unions with women members is to take place in London, when the whole problem of the demobilisation of war-working women will be discussed.

## ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

## A Swedish Tribute.

P. Albin Hansen, editor of the *Social Demokraten* in Sweden, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

The other day I heard a story about a neutral visitor to London, communicating with his people by "code." In his country the opinion prevailed that the people of England were having a very bad time, especially in regard to food. He promised to let his people know the truth as soon as he arrived in London. The truth had, of course, to be transmitted in "code." If the situation was as bad as they thought it to be he should cable "Ella is ill." If, on the contrary, he found England to be well off the message should run: "Ella is well." He cabled: "Ella is very well."

The story reminded me of my promise to the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, to write a few lines about my impressions of the situation here as compared with the situation in the Swedish capital, where I have my residence.

## In the Land of Plenty.

I cannot use the words of Dr. Ehrenperger, that "I come to see how much you were starving," but still I thought that in a country which has been at war for four years and is largely dependent on imports, there must be some great difficulties in regard to the food problem. During these years of war we in Sweden have continually received boasting messages from Berlin about the "splendid" work of the submarines in sinking merchant ships. We also knew that at the beginning of this year the food situation was causing serious anxiety here, and we understood, too, that Great Britain was obliged to spare a lot of its tonnage for the transport of American troops to France. The increase in homegrown food could not, we also understood, make good for the falling off in the imports. So the conclusion we came to was that you must be suffering from a lack of a great number of commodities.

My first days in London soon assured me that such a conclusion was quite wrong, and that I could truthfully echo the words of Dr. Ehrenperger and say, "You are in the midst of plenty."

This impression is all the stronger to a visitor from a neutral country which, owing to the war, has had very great difficulties to face in regard to the food problem. I am not going to give you figures and tables. You can read in the *Labour Gazette* of July last when in England the average increase in the cost of living on July 1, 1918, as compared with July 1917, was 100 per cent., the cost of living in the principal town of Sweden in April 1917, showed an increase of 146.8 per cent. For Stockholm the increase was 160.3 per cent., and now I think it is about 200 per cent.

But to pick out a few items will give a much better illustration.

Take flour and bread. In Sweden, in February 1917, we were compelled to ration flour and bread, the weekly ration now being 1,400 grammes (equal 3lb.) flour or 1,320 grammes (equal 4lb.) bread. Here you have not any restriction in the use of flour and bread, except "Help the Food Controller by eating potatoes in place of bread." And bread in Sweden is about three times as expensive as here. It is true the Government here spends \$79,000,000 to make bread cheap; but in Sweden we have much the same system.

## German Destruction.

The "Echo de Paris" learns that the French Government has resolved to entrust to an International Commission on which all the Allied countries will be represented, the work of establishing acts which violate the law of nations committed by the Germans on the Western front.

## THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

## Drury Lane, Memories and Hopes.

There is no national theatre—nor, indeed, any other kind of theatre—like it in the world! Nothing can destroy this fact, at any rate, about old Drury Lane, coupled as it is to-day with the name of Mr. Arthur Collins, whose 21 years of management were celebrated in Mr. Louis N. Parker's great pageant-matinee. There is no theatre that is in the same way both popular and classic. There is no theatre that responds in the same way—not by decree, but by natural destiny—to every right and wholesome phase of the national taste. There is no theatre in the same way beloved of all—young and old, grave and gay, from King to gallery-boy, from Princess Mary to the "little mother" from an East end slum—the citizens' theatre, the people's theatre!

There is no theatre, also, where the glammers and dignities of three centuries are blended with that curious sense of home. Drury Lane is no cold temple of boredom, as even the Comedie Francaise has been at some periods. As Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson said on the last night of his famous farewell season, one cannot enter its doors without reverence. Memories of Betterton and Garrick, Keen and Siddons, Macklin and Macready crowd in upon one's imagination. But one does not think of the "Shades" of these great ones gone. One thinks of them as still there in flesh and blood, warm and living.

## The Charm of Spaciousness.

There are many reasons for this blend of dignity and living popularity. One of them is the actual century-old building—the fourth theatre on the Drury Lane site. Inside, at least, it is a noble, but eminently comfortable playhouse. It is not, of course, the actual theatre of Garrick, Keen and Siddons and Macready. Its acoustics are perfect. The four tiers—though they prevent it from being the biggest London theatre from the seating point of view, and will probably never be repeated—lend it a charm of spaciousness without distance.

The greatest reason of all, however, is Mr. Arthur Collins himself. Sir Augustus Harris rescued Drury Lane from bankruptcy and brought it success. It is Mr. Arthur Collins who has at once increased the popularity and made possible the reminder of those classic honours. Himself a master-craftsman from the scenic point of view, he has seen to it that the huge stage is equipped to the utmost. He has at the same time treasured everything about the sticks and stones of the old place that was worth treasuring. Put above all he has filled "the Lane" with sound playgoers—kept it ready for true and noble art whenever that should arrive, as it did in the Irving and Forbes-Robertson, farawells and the Becham operas.

There is, none the less, just one thing lacking as yet to Mr. Collins's personal record. This is in the matter of regular Shakespeare production. Drury Lane was not made for experiments. But Shakespeare is appropriately on the portfolio, and he ought to be on the stage too. Happily (as the Tercentenary proved) it is a very sympathetic possibility to Mr. Collins. He has even avowed it to be his pet ambition. Assuredly all is ready for the hope—players, public, and no rival nearer than the "Old Vic." After the pageant—which may help in this direction—we may hear something more!

S. R. L.

## Chaplin's Propaganda Film.

Charlie Chaplin has completed a propaganda film for the United States Government entitled "The Bond," the entire proceeds of which are to go to the Red Cross. He is now engaged upon a film on similar lines for the British and Canadian Governments.

## A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

## Thrilling Submarine Story.

One of the most remarkable experiences of the war is that of a British stoker petty officer who escaped from one of our submarines which sank some time ago in home waters from an accidental cause. Although the petty officer was fighting for his life he showed a wonderful example of indomitable courage and perseverance and of refusal to acknowledge defeat.

Alone, in almost complete darkness, with the gradually rising water, receiving electric shocks, and towards the end suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a badly crumpled hand, yet in spite of continual disappointments he worked on for nearly two hours keeping his head to the last, and at the seventh attempt at opening the hatch succeeded in escaping.

It was about 10.30 in the morning when the mishap to the submarine occurred, and it at once became apparent that she was taking in a great deal of water. The stoker petty officer's first impulse was to close the lower conning tower hatch, but this he could not do as some men had been ordered up the conning tower, so he went aft to see if the men were out of the engine room.

He met one man coming forward and ordered him to put on a lifebelt and to "keep his head" till he had a chance of getting up the conning tower hatch. Having satisfied himself there was no one left aft he made his way to the conning tower hatch with the intention of closing it, but before he reached it water was pouring in a mighty volume, and that meant that his chances of closing the hatch were perfectly hopeless.

## Two Hours in Poisoned Air.

With the weight of water, the boat began to did forward, and his only hope of escaping drowning was to shut himself in the engine room. But before he closed the doors he shouted again to see if there was anyone who was still alive. Getting no answer, he reluctantly closed the doors against the rising water.

At this time the engine room was in complete darkness save for the glimmer from one pilot lamp. The effect of the salt water on the electric batteries was to generate chlorine gas, and the air was becoming overpowered. The water had short-circuited the electric current, so that practically everything he touched gave him a shock. Moreover, the room was oppressively hot.

He tried to think of a means of escape and conceived the idea of opening the hatch and floating to the surface, but on trying to open the hatch he found that the tremendous pressure of the water outside prevented him moving it. He had always accepted the theory that the pressure inside a sunken air-locked vessel could be greater than the pressure outside. So to increase the pressure inside he opened a valve and admitted more water.

When he considered the pressure was sufficient to blow him out he opened the hatch, but it instantly closed to again as he had insufficient pressure. With his shoulder, and exerting all his strength, he lifted the hatch but, again, with the weight of the water, it slammed to, crushing his fingers. With difficulty he released them, and once more opened the valve and admitted water until the engine room was flooded right up to the conning of the hatch. The air in this confined space was under tremendous pressure, greater than that of the water outside, so he was able to open the hatch and rise rapidly to the surface, where he was picked up by a destroyer.

## "NEVER GOSSIP."

The outer office in some buildings devoted to Government work in a country town. Three or four tables with typewriters on them, a safe and a bureau against one wall, a man on the other, telephone in corner. Over the fireplace and above the largest table a large printed notice: "Never Gossip." It is about 9.15 a.m. Four young ladies are busily pretending to be occupied when the stranger comes in. The leading lady of the little group looks up, and finding the visitor middle-aged and uninteresting, adopts a rather severe expression. Stranger: "Can I see Mr. Blank?"

Leading Lady: "He won't be here yet. Have you an appointment?"

Stranger: "Yes, I may be a few minutes before my time."

Leading Lady (with resignation): "Perhaps you'd like to wait."

Stranger sits down. Four young ladies affect to be busy, but the effort is too much, and they decide to ignore the intruder.

One Young Lady: "It was topping last night. I screamed when he jumped over the precipice to save her."

Leading Lady (with enthusiasm): "Yes, it was lovely. Did you see Mabel, in her new hat. Space her boy treated her. I'll ring her up and tease her about it." (Walks to the phone past the "Never Gossip" placard and asks for number X Y Z.)

Leading Lady (severely, through phone): "We are the Office. Will you please ask Miss Dearlove to come to the telephone. Is that you, Mabel? How are you, old dear?—Of course I am, I was here 9.30 sharp. We work at our shop, we aren't like you—giggles of approval from the three young ladies who are listening intently.—Oh, that's all very well, but I saw you, you weren't half enjoying yourself.—Yes, wasn't it lovely?—Did you see Grace? She was sitting in the corner with Charlie.—Yes, I thought so too.—It was a jolly fine box, and she said he bought her a hundred cigarettes.—Yes, it looked all right. Some people are very extravagant in war time.—(further giggle of approval from the three young ladies).—Did you? I told them they could keep their overtime. There's quite enough to do without that.—Yes, wasn't it dinky?—I thought he looked lovely. Did he really? I don't believe you.—No, I shan't.—I said I'd go next Saturday afternoon if it's fine enough.—Yes, let's. Are you there, what?"

Leading Lady puts the receiver in its place, glances round at the others, and says: "They've cut me off." She rings again.

Leading Lady (severely): "You've cut me off X Y Z, please. Thank you.—Is that the Office (with sudden change of tone). Oh, you're there, that's all right; they cut us off. What was I going to say? Oh, I know, I'll ask Freddy if he can get 'off and bring me along.—That'll be lovely. . . . Oh, not bad; rather fed up—says he'll have to go to London. I hope they won't keep him.—That's what I said. If you don't stand up for yourself nowadays—Oh, bother, just when I've got a spare minute. Well, good-bye, old dear. Cheerio."

She puts down the receiver and walks demurely past the printed notice to her seat.

Another Young Lady: "What did she say about the show?"

Leading Lady (with enthusiasm): "Thought it was top hole." Looks up and sees stranger. Her voice becomes cold, severe as she addresses him.

"Mr. Blank will be here by now, down the corridor, first on the right."

Stranger departs as the three young ladies gather at the table under the notice board to hear details of the conversation.

Italian Insurance Companies. Italy is making substantial progress with the nationalisation and organisation of the home insurance market, which prior to the war was practically dominated by foreign insurance companies, especially those of enemy countries. Since 1914, twenty-three purely Italian insurance companies have been organised, with a total capital of 46,805,000 lire.

## Here We Are Again!

## "THE STUNTS"

(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th

at 9 p.m.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

|                      |  |                           |                                   |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Come and see the Fun | Entirely New Musical Programme presented | "My Lord In Livery" Again | Scots Songs, Dances, Reels, Jigs. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Prices of Admission  
DRESS CIRCLE, \$3.00. STALLS, \$3.00.  
GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.  
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Watch this space every day!

S

Stands for Scotland, the land of the Heather.



## PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS &amp; STORES.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| T/T Demand        | 3/3      |
| 30 d/s            | 3/3 3/16 |
| 60 d/s            | 3/3 5/16 |
| 3 m/s             | 3/3 7/16 |
| 4 m/s             | 3/3 9/16 |
| T/T Shanghai      | Nom.     |
| T/T Singapore     | 138      |
| T/T Japan         | 142      |
| T/T India         | Nom.     |
| Demand, India     | Nom.     |
| T/T San Francisco | 77 1/2   |
| T/T Java          | 182      |
| T/T Marks         | Nom.     |
| T/T France        | 4.24     |
| Demand, Paris     | 4.24 1/2 |

## BUYING.

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 4 m/s L/C                   | 3/4 1/2  |
| 4 m/s D/P                   | 3/4 1/2  |
| 6 m/s L/C                   | 3/4 1/2  |
| 30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne | 3/4 1/2  |
| 30 d/s San Francisco        | 77 1/2   |
| 4 m/s Marks                 | Nom.     |
| 4 m/s France                | 4.41 1/2 |
| 6 m/s France                | 4.46 1/2 |
| Demand Germany              | Nom.     |
| Demand New York             | 77 1/2   |
| T/T Bombay                  | Nom.     |

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Demand, Bombay     | Nom.          |
| T/T Calcutta       | Nom.          |
| Demand, Calcutta   | Nom.          |
| Demand, Manila     | 156           |
| Demand, Singapore  | 138 1/2       |
| On Haiphong        | 1 1/2 % prem. |
| On Saigon          | 1 % prem.     |
| On Bangkok         | 4 1/2 %       |
| Sovereign          | 6.05 Nom.     |
| Gold leaf per oz   | 144 80        |
| Bar Silver, per oz | 49 3/4        |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| DISCOUNT PER \$100: |                |
| H'kong 50 cts sub.  | par.           |
| " 10 "              | \$3.50 % prem. |
| " 5 "               | \$2.50 % prem. |
| Canton              | 1 1/2 % dis.   |

Land Gift for Soldiers.  
Mr. William H. Askew, who has made an offer to provide 30 acres at Ladykirk, Berwickshire, for settlement of disabled soldiers, and erect 10 cottages at his own expense, is a member of a Berwickshire family famous for philanthropy. He has always taken a great interest in improving the conditions of agricultural workers, and has built many beautiful modern cottages.

## ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men went out on the eve of St. George's Day 1918 to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as certain death, they stormed the breakwater of Zebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of action on the annals of the great war as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is your turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory; but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the action—that true allegiance to the cause of civilization can give. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it; and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

Heather Day, St. Andrew's Fair and the War Bond Drawing offer an unique opportunity for residents of Hongkong to send a Victory Offering to help the great work of the hospitals.

Make the 29th November  
a day to remember.

## HEATHER DAY

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

BUY

## ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs &amp; Stores.

## BANKS

## BANK OF CANTON,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000

Paid up 25,000,000

(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the

Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.

General Manager A.J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HONGKONG

SAIGON HAIPHONG YUNNANFOU

BANKERS:

In France, Société Générale pour

favoriser le Développement du Com-

merce et de l'Industrie en France.

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minster &amp; Parr's Bank, Ltd. London

Joint City &amp; Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK, Citibank &amp; Co.

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centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and

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Special facilities for French exchange.

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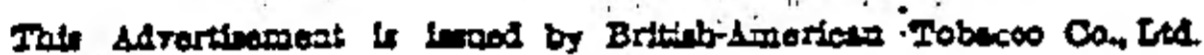
## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

|           |               |              |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m.  | Every 15 min |
| 8.01      | to 9.30       | 10 min       |
| 9.31      | to 10.00      | 15 min       |
| 10.01     | to 11.00      | 15 min       |
| 11.01     | to 11.30      | 15 min       |
| 11.31     | to 12.30 p.m. | 20 min       |
| 12.31     | to 1.15       | 10 min       |
| 1.16      | to 2.15       | 20 min       |
| 2.16      | to 3.15       | 20 min       |
| 3.16      | to 4.00       | 20 min       |
| 4.01      | to 5.00       | 20 min       |
| 5.01      | to 6.00       | 20 min       |
| 6.01      | to 8.00       | 10 min       |



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26